

VIT

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the vitellary, or place of the yolk, is very high. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*
To VITIATE. *v. a.* [vitiō, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature, before the was vitiated by luxury. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

The organs of speech are managed by so many muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat vitiated as to some particular letters. *Holder.*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of those vitiated humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*

This undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers, and misguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to censure. *Garth.*

A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, vitiates baptism. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VITIATION. *n. f.* [from vitiate.] Depravation; corruption.

The foreaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's vitiation by malign, putrid vapours smoking through-out the vessels. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To VITILIGATE. *v. n.* [vitiofus and litigo, Lat.] To contend in law.

VITILIGATION. *n. f.* [from vitiligate.] Contention; cavillation.

I'll force you by right ratiocination, To leave your vitiligation. *Hudibras.*

VITIOSITY. *n. f.* [from vitiofus, Lat.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, unsuccessful. *South's Sermons.*

VITIOUS. *adj.* [vitiōus, Fr. vitiofus, Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions.

Make known

It is no vitious blot, murder, or foulness That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Witness th' irreverent son

Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame Done to his father, heard his heavy curse, 'Servant of servants,' on his vitious race. *Milton.*

Wit's what the vitious fear, the virtuous shun;

By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*

No troops abroad are so ill disciplin'd as the English; which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers have before their eyes the vitious example of their leaders. *Swift.*

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.

When vitious language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Johnson.*

Here from the vitious air and sickly fides,

A plague did on the dumb creation rise. *Dryden.*

VITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from vitiofus.] Not virtuously; corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from vitiofus.] Corruptness; state of being vitious.

When we in our vitiousness grow hard,

The wife gods seal our eyes. *Shakespeare.*

What makes a governor justly despised is vitiousness and ill morals. Virtue must tip the preacher's tongue, and the ruler's scepter with authority. *South.*

VITREOUS. *adj.* [vitreus, Fr. vitreus, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity containing the vitreous humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state: this viscous phlegm seems to be the vitreous petuete of the antients. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

VITREOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from vitreus.] Resemblance of glass.

VITRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from vitrificate.] Convertible into glass.

To VITRIFICATE. *v. a.* [vitrum and facio, Lat.] To change into glass.

We have metals vitrified, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICATION. *n. f.* [vitrification, Fr. from vitrificate.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

For vitrification likewise, what metals will endure it? Also, because vitrification is accounted a kind of death of metals, what vitrification will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon's Physical Remarks.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grosser part itself run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glass; and in the vitrification of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and in the vitrification of brick and metals. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of vitrification, depends the art of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle on Colours.*

VIV

To VITRIFY. *v. a.* [vitrifier, Fr. vitrum and facio, Lat.] To change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal vitrified, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough. *Bacon.*

Iron-flags, vitrified, has in it cortices encompassing one another, like those in agates. *Woodward.*

To VITRIFY. *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not vitrify in the fire; for all earth which hath any salt or oil in it, will turn to glass. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

VITRIOL. *n. f.* [vitriol, Fr. vitriolum, Lat.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallic matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*

I rubbed it with the vitriol-stone. *Wise man's Surgery.*

VITRIOLATE. *v. a.* [vitriolate, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or vitriolated water. *Bacon.*

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body, the vitriolate corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their occlusions constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair vitriolate colour. *Boyle.*

VITRIOLICK. *v. a.* [vitriolique, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperose of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, will, after abluion, be attracted by the loadstone: and therefore whether those shooting salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the vitriolous spirits fixed upon salt by the effluvia or odour of steel, is not without good question. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixed with a finch of a vitriolick. *Grew's Microscop.*

By over-fermentation, or long-keeping, wine becomes sharp as in hock, like the vitriolick acidity. *Boyle.*

VITULINE. *adj.* [vitulinus, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Boyle.*

VITUPERABLE. *adj.* [vituperabilis, Lat.] Blame worthy. *Boyle.*

To VITUPERATE. *v. a.* [vituperare, Fr. vituperare, Latin.] To blame; to censure.

VITUPERATION. *n. f.* [vituperatio, Lat.] Blame; censure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or vituperation of nature. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VIVA/CIOUS. *adj.* [vivax, Lat.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equality of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be so vivacious as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

VIVA/CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [vivacitas, Fr. from vivacious.]

VIVACITY. *n. f.* [vivacitas, Fr. from vivacious.]

1. Liveliness; Spriteliness.

They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and hearts; so vigorous is their vivacity. *Boyle.*

He had a great vivacity in his countenance. *Dryden.*

2. Longevity; length of life.

Fables are rais'd concerning the vivacity of deer; for neither are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an argument of long life. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VIVARY. *n. f.* [vivarium, Lat.] A warren. *Ansforth.*

VIVE. *adj.* [vive, Fr. vivus, Latin.] Lively; forcible; pressing.

By a vive and forcible persuasion, he mov'd him to a war upon Flanders. *Bacon.*

VIVENCY. *n. f.* [vivus, Latin.] Manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of vivency, or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and descending constitutions, they are determined by feminilities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VIVES. *n. f.* A distemper among horses.

Vives is much like the strangles; and the chief difference is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads downwards; by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the vives happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ears. *Farrers Dict.*

VIVID. *adj.* [vividus, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; striking.

The liquor, retaining its former vivid colour, was grown clear again. *Boyle.*

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most vivid colours, and two of those bodies compared together. *Newton.*

Ah! what avail his glossy varying dyes? The vivid green his shining plumes unfold, His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold. *Pope.*

2. Spritely;

VIZ

2. Spritely; active.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly, vivid faculties to exercise and exert themselves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination vivid, the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts.*

VIVIDLY. *adv.* [from vivid.] With life; with quickness; with strength.

In the moon we can with excellent telescopes discern many hills and valleys, whereof some are more, and some less vividly illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper shade. *Boyle on Colours.*

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present life, much more warmly and vividly than those which affect only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*

VIVIDNESS. *n. f.* [from vivid.] Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVIFIC. *adj.* [vivificus, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

To VIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [vivifico, Lat.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.

2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties.

VIVIFICATION. *n. f.* [vivification, Fr. from vivifico.] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and figuration. *Bacon.*

VIVIFICK. *adj.* [vivifique, Fr. vivificus, Latin.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the sun's salutary and vivifick beams, all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. *Ray.*

To VIVIFY. *v. a.* [vivifico, Fr. vivum and facio, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been observed by the antients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and dull of motion; which would shew, that snow hath in it a secret warmth, else it could hardly vivify. *Bacon.*

Sitting on eggs doth vivify, not nourish. *Bacon.*

Gut-worms, as soon as vivified, creep into the stomach for nutriment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

VIVIPAROUS. *adj.* [vivens and pario, Lat.] Bringing the young alive; opposed to oviparous.

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they give suck; but whereas no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a viviparous exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their species might continue, though they had been viviparous; yet it would have brought their individuals to very small numbers. *Mare's Antidote against Atheism.*

If birds had been viviparous, the burthen of their womb had been so great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them. *Ray on the Creation.*

VIXEN. *n. f.*

Vixen or fixen is the name of a she-fox; or otherwise applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to a she-fox. *Forjessan.*

O! when she's angry, she's keen and shrewd;

She was a vixen, when the vixen to school;

And though she be but little, she is fierce. *Shakespeare.*

See a pack of spaniels, called lovers, in a hot pursuit of a two-legged vixen, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be singled out by one. *Wycherly.*

VIZ. *n. f.* [This word is videlicet, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.

That which so oft by sundry writers

Has been apply'd t'almost all fighters,

More justly may b' ascrib'd to this,

Than any other warrior, viz. *South.*

None ever acted both parts bolder,

Both of a chieftain and a soldier. *Hudibras.*

The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with, is humane voice, and the several modifications thereof by the organs of speech, viz. the letters of the alphabet, form'd by the several motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, viz. one thing greater or stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible by its opposition. *Dryden's Duffresney.*

VIZARD. *n. f.* [visiere, Fr. See VISOR.] A mask used for disguise.

Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as become the person when the vizards are off. *Bacon.*

Æchylus

Brought vizards in a civil disguise. *Roscommon.*

A lye is like a vizard, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it. *South.*

Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the vizard of seeming sanctity. *Atterb.*

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon a nearer view he found, that the held her vizard in her hand. *Addison.*

To VIZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask.

Degree being vizarded, *Shakespeare.*

VIZIER. *n. f.* [properly Vizir.] The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

UMB

He made him vizier, which is the chief of all the bassas. *Knell's Hist. of the Turks.*

This grand vizier presuming to invest

The chief imperial city of the west;

With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,

His treasure, tents and cannon left a prize. *Waller.*

ULCER. *n. f.* [ulcer, Fr. ulcus, Latin.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou answer'st, she is fair;

Pour'd in the open ulcer of my heart

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shakespeare.*

My ulcers swell,

Corrupt and smell. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*

Intestine stone and ulcer, colick pangs. *Milton.*

While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were raised, and from the several apertements sinuous ulcers were made. *Wise man's Surgery.*

To ULCERATE. *v. a.* [ulcerare, Fr. ulcers, Latin.] To discale with sores.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in such as have their lungs ulcerated. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ULCERATION. *n. f.* [ulceratio, Fr. ulceratio, from ulcers, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.

2. Ulcer; sore.

The effects of mercury on ulcerations are manifest. *Arbut.*

ULCEROUS. *adj.* [ulcerosus, Latin.] Afflicted with sores.

Strangely visited people,

All swollen and ulcerous he cures. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

An ulcerous disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appositely termed causes of a pulmonique consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ULCEROSNESS. *n. f.* [from ulcerous.] The state of being ulcerous.

ULCERED. *adj.* [ulceré, Fr. from ulcer.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat; the first for licking ulcered wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach. *Temple.*

ULIGINOUS. *adj.* [uliginosus, Latin.] Slimy; muddy.

The uliginous lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the corallin particles. *Woodward.*

ULTIMATE. *adj.* [ultimus, Latin.] Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,

My harbour, and my ultimate repose. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our ultimate happiness. *Addison.*

The ultimate allotment of God to men, is really a consequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ULTIMATELY. *adv.* [from ultimatus.] In the last consequence.

Charity is more extensive than either of the two other graces, which center ultimately in ourselves; for we believe, and we hope for our own sakes; but love, which is a more disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires and endeavours of promoting the interests of other beings. *Asterbury.*

Trust in our own powers, ultimately terminates in the friendship of other men, which these advantages assure to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ULTIMITY. *n. f.* [ultimus, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the ultimity of that process. *Bacon.*

ULTRAMARINE. *n. f.* [ultra and marinus, Latin.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of ultramarine. *Dryden.*

ULTRAMARINE. *adj.* [ultra marinus, Lat.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Anyworthy.*

ULTRAMONTANE. *adj.* [ultramontain, Fr. ultra montanus, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE. *adj.* [ultra and mundus, Lat.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRONEOUS. *adj.* [ultra, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

UMBEL. *n. f.* In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Diæ.*

UMBELLATED. *adj.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Diæ.*

UMBELLIFEROUS. *adj.* [umbell and fero, Lat.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five leaves, as fennel and parsnip. *Diæ.*

UMBER. *n. f.*

1. Umber is a sad colour; which grind with gum-water, and lighten it with a little ceruse, and a shive of saffron. *Peacham.*

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